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ON PAGE 3-A

WASHINGTON TIMES  
4 March 1986

# Military should help fight drug invasion, Reagan told

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THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Reagan's Commission on Organized Crime urged him yesterday to order the military into the fight against an "airborne, amphibious and overland invasion" of the United States by drug smugglers.

The panel also said U.S. authorities should chase drug runners into Mexican air space if necessary.

"The Joint Chiefs [of Staff] should be instructed by the highest levels of government ... that hostile or destructive action from within or without — overt or covert — shall include the ... invasion of this country by drug smugglers," the commission said in its final report on narcotics trafficking.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, chairman of the commission, presented the 455-page report to Mr. Reagan at a White House ceremony yesterday. It was the first of several installments in the commission's final report that will be presented to the president this month.

The commission said illegal drug use has made drug trafficking the country's most widespread and lucrative organized criminal activity and the most serious organized crime-related problem in the world today.

As he presented the report, Judge Kaufman told Mr. Reagan that "personal drug purchases by friends, relatives, colleagues and other 'respectable' people are at the base of the consumption pyramid and are the driving force behind the traffickers' assault on this country."

The report urges that government and private sector employers who don't already require drug testing of job applicants and employees should start such testing programs.

Retired Army Gen. Paul F. Gorman, who was commander-in-chief of the United States Southern Command until last March, was quoted in the report as saying that "other unlawful cargoes" besides drugs are being moved through Latin American and Caribbean drug channels.

"This infrastructure is used to move ... arms and munitions, dangerous persons such as terrorists,

spies, subversives or criminals, and pernicious information, such as political, economic and military intelligence ... to imperil U.S. national interests," he said.

Gen. Gorman said that drug traffickers have reacted to pressure from lawful authorities "by forming common cause with Marxist-

Leninists, anarchists and international terrorists."

"The money, mobility, communications and transnational resources of the narcotraficantes lend wholly new dimensions to threats to U.S. lives and property from terrorists or insurgents," Gen. Gorman said.

He said the drug invasion constitutes "a threat to the nation of such a magnitude that it requires us to bring to bear all our societal defenses, both our criminal justice apparatus and our national security forces."

Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told reporters on Sunday that the connection between drugs, insurgencies and terrorism is well documented.

Adm. Crowe said, "There are things that we [the military] can and will do in the intelligence area and surveillance area," as long as they don't affect military readiness.

The sweeping anti-drug plan, which Mr. Kaufman called one of the most comprehensive examinations of drug trafficking ever compiled, also calls for expanded electronic surveillance, drug testing and pursuit of airborne drug smugglers into Mexican air space to combat the "national crisis" of drug smuggling.

The Customs Service, the commission said, "has for some time found itself frustrated by its inability to pursue suspected smuggler aircraft into Mexican air space after detection on the American side of the border."

"Although this has been the sub-

ject of numerous diplomatic discussions," the commission added, "there has been little progress to date."

The commission not only called for diplomatic initiatives to allow the pursuit of suspected drug smugglers into Mexican air space, but for the repeal of the 1961 Mansfield Amendment, which restricts activities of Drug Enforcement Administration agents outside the country.

Other recommendations by the commission include:

- Strengthening the role of Vice President George Bush as leader and coordinator of interdiction efforts, within the overall structure of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, which is directed by Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

- The policy board should carefully monitor the design of the Federal Aviation Administration's approach radar system to ensure that most use is made of interdiction capabilities and opportunities.

- Both the policy board and the Department of Defense should continue to examine Navy assistance to Coast Guard interdiction operations, with a view to expanding such assistance.

- As part of its international responsibilities, the policy board should participate in the president's annual decision whether to suspend aid to drug-producing or transshipment countries.

- There should be more uniform and rational sentencing for drug offenses, along with tougher enforcement of laws by authorities.